SUMMARY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE

"SECOND PEACE OF VERSAILLES"

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, who with Belgium, Poland, and twenty other smaller powers are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part Germany.

On the request of the imperial government an armistice was granted on Nov. 11, 1918, by the allies, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and that the war should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty, the state of war will terminate, and official relations with Germany will be resumed by the allies."

PART I.—The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes part 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific and general duties. Members will be the signatories of the covenant and others who declare accession without reservation within two months. A new state may be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice.

Assembly.—Will consist of representatives of the members, and will meet at stated intervals. Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

Council.—Will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, with representatives of members selected by the assembly, and will meet at least once a year. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative.

Secretariat.—A permanent secretariat will be established at the Seat of the League, Geneva.

Armaments.—The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments, to be revised every ten years.

Preventing of War.—Members are pledged to submit disputes to arbitration, and not to resort to war until three months after the award. The council will establish a permanent court of international justice to determine disputes or to give advisory opinions.

Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will consider what action can be taken by the league for the protection of the covenants.

Validity of Treaties.—All treaties concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published.

Monroe Doctrine.—The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the *Monroe Doctrine*, for securing the maintenance of peace.

The Mandatory System.—The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be intrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it.

World Labor.—The league members will endeavor to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control.

Annex.—Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace, and States invited to accede to the Covenant.

PART II—Boundaries of Germany.—From the frontiers of Belgium, Holland, and Germany, south to neutral Moresnet, east line of Eupen, northeast [illegible]; Alsace-Lorraine; present Switzerland frontier; Austria frontier of Aug. 3, 1914; Czecho-Slovakia frontier, or old frontier between Germany and Austria, to near Neustadt; thence north, west, northwest and north-northeast to the Baltic Sea, near Leba.

PART III—Belgium.—Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree to any convention with which the allies may determine to replace them; to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet, the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which, within six months, to protest against this change of sovereignty, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations.

Luxemburg.—Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with Luxemburg from Jan. 1, last.

Left Bank of the Rhine.—Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications or to maintain armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

Saar Basin.—As compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France, and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. The territory will be governed by a commission.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance under the League of Nations, union with France, or union with Germany; all inhabitants over 20 years resident therein will have the right to vote.

Alsace-Lorraine.—The territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfort are restored to France, with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts. All public and private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit, as well as ownership of railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

Austria.—Germany recognizes the independence of Austria.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Germany recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians.

Germany renounces in favor of the Czecho-Slovak state all Silesian territory in the Kreis of Ratibor, to the south of Katscher and west of Kranowitz. Germany renounces in favor of the Czecho-Slovak state the Kreis of Leobschutz south and southeast of Leobschutz, in case the plebiscite decides for Germany instead of for Poland.

Poland.—Germany cedes to Poland Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A plebiscite will be held in Upper Silesia to decide whether the inhabitants wish to be attached to Germany or Poland.

East Prussia.—The southern and eastern frontier is to be fixed by plebiscite, the first in the regency of Allenstein, and the second in the circles of Stuhm and Rosenburg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder.

Poland, Germany, and Danzig will assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, and Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

Memel.—The northeastern corner of Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the allies.

Free City of Danzig.—Danzig and the district about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig."

Schleswig.—The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. The region north of the line from Flensburg Fohrde, southwestward and westward to the North Sea, south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum, will be administered by a commission of seven; the [illegible] sovereignty over Schleswig [illegible] drawn and Germany will renounce [illegible]

Helgoland.—The islands of Helgoland and Dune shall have all fortifications and harbors destroyed.

Russia and Russian States.—Germany agrees to abrogate the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties, to recognize all treaties entered into by the allies with states which were a part of the former Russian empire.

PART IV.—Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to the allies and accepts whatever measures are taken by the allies in relation thereto.

German Colonies.—Germany renounces in favor of the allies her colonies and overseas possessions.

China.—Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, except Kiau-Chau, and agrees to return to China, all the astronomical instruments seized in 1901. Germany accepts the abrogation of concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. She renounces in favor of Great Britain her property at Canton, and of France and China jointly, the German school at Shanghai.

Siam.—Germany abrogates all agreements with Siam made before July 22, 1917.

Liberia.—Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia.

Morocco.—Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the act of Algeciras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911.

Egypt.—Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt and renounces the capitulation, and all the treaties concluded by her with Egypt; consents also to the transfer to Great Britain of free navigation of the Suez Canal.

Turkey and Bulgaria.—Germany accepts all arrangements which the allies make with Turkey and Bulgaria.

Shantung.—Germany renounces, in favor of Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiau-Chau and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897 and of all other agreements as to Shantung Province.

PART V—Military Forces.—Within 3 months of the peace the number of effectives must be reduced to 200,000. The demobilization of the German army must take place not later than March 31, 1920. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry, and three of cavalry, to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

Armaments.—All establishments for manufacturing or storage of arms and munitions of war must be closed within three months of the peace. The manufacture or importation of all kinds of gases and all analagous liquids is forbidden. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign governments.

Conscription.—Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of twelve consecutive years. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years, and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for twenty-five years.

Fortresses.—All forts and field works situated in German territory within a zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers may remain.

Naval.—The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve of any character [illegible] military service is permitted, with a minimum period of twenty-five years service for officers and twelve for men. Mercantile marines will not be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports will be surrendered, the final disposition to be decided upon by the allies; all war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be broken up. The largest armored ship Germany will be permitted will be 10,000 tons. She is required to sweep up the mines in the North and Baltic seas. All Baltic fortifications must be demolished; other coast defenses are permitted, but guns must not be increased.

Only commercial wireless messages may be sent during three months after the peace.

Aircraft.—One hundred unarmed seaplanes are to be retained till Oct. 1, to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except for 1,000 officers and men retained till Oct. 1. The manufacture of aircraft or parts is forbidden for six months.

Control.—Interallied Commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions; they may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany. She must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses, and also the expenses of execution of the treaty.

PART VI—Prisoners of War.—The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out at Germany's expense by a mixed commission; Germany is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Graves.—Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories.

PART VII—Penalties.—The allies publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland, and a special tribunal set up composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, which will fix the punishment it considers should be imposed.

PART VIII—Reparation.—The allies affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allies have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. The allies require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies up to Nov. 11, 1918, handing over to the reparation commission 5 per cent gold bonds falling due in 1926. The total obligations of Germany to pay is to be determined and notified to her not later than May 1, 1921, by an interallied commission, and a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented.

Germany shall pay within two years $5,000,000,000 with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the allies.

Bond issues are to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows: $5,000,000,000 payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; $10,000,000,000, bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking fund payment beginning in 1926, and an additional amount of $10,000,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Shipping.—Germany agrees to cede all merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upward; one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,600 tons gross, one-quarter of her steam trawlers and one-quarter other fishing boats, to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission, and further agrees to build merchant ships not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years.

All ships [illegible] the allies are to be restored within two months.

Devastated Areas.—Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas.

Coal, etc.—Germany is to deliver specified amounts of annual production to France, Belgium, and to Italy [illegible] prices to be fixed as prescribed in the treaty. Provision is also made for delivery to France annually for three years 35,000 [illegible] benzol, 50,000 tons of coal tar, and 30,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia.

Dyestuffs.—Germany is to give options on dyestuffs and chemical drugs and quinine, at prices fixed by the reparation commission.

Cables.—Germany renounces all title to submarine cables, which will be credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

Special Provisions.—Germany is to furnish to the University of Louvain manuscripts, early printed books, maps, etc., to be equivalent to those destroyed of the Library of Louvain. In addition, Germany is to deliver to Belgium other noted works of art.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of Hejaz, and the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government.

PART IX—Finance.—Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland.

Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German government property.

Germany is required to pay cost of armies of occupation, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge. She is to deliver all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary, and to transfer to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

Germany agrees to reimburse all sums for the sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, in the various German ports, and Antwerp and Trieste.

PART X—Economic Clauses—Customs.—For six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914, and for specified products or articles this restriction obtains for two and a half years, or for five years unless further extended by the League of Nations.

Shipping.—Ships of the allies shall enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels.

Unfair Competition.—Germany is to give the trade of the allies adequate safeguards against unfair competition.

Treatment of Nationals.—Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restriction upon the nationals of the allies. Germany agrees to recognize any new nationality acquired by her nationals under the laws of the allies, all consuls and other officials appointed by the allies, and to admit them to exercise their duties with usual rules and customs.

Treaties.—Forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allies, with several exceptions.

Great Britain and the United States, as to article 3 of the Samoan treaty of 1899, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

Each state of the allies may renew any treaty with Germany consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since [illegible], with other enemy states are annulled.

Opium.—The contracting powers agree to bring the opium convention of Jan. 23 1912, into force by enacting within twelve months of the peace the necessary legislation.

Pre-War and War Debts.—A system of clearing offices is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied state, for the payment of pre-war debts, and for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and other obligation.

Property, Rights and Interests.—Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property damaged by her, the damage to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allies may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany, for debts, and for other claims against Germany.

Contracts, Prescriptions, Judgments.—Pre-war contracts between allied nationals excepting the United States, Japan and Brazil, and German nationals are cancelled. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace.

Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war.

Any allied power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nationals and a German life insurance company.

Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.—Shall be established to decide matters within their jurisdiction relating to contracts and other questions.

Industrial Property.—Rights as to industrial, literary, and artistic property are re-established, the special war measures of the allies are ratified, and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled, except as between the United States and Germany.

PART XI—Aerial Navigation.—Aircraft of the allies shall have liberty of passage over and landing in Germany.

PART XII—Ports, Waterways and Railways.—Freedom of Transit.—Germany must grant free transit through her territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the allied powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure.

Navigation.—Freedom of navigation shall be accorded nationals of any of the allies, on inland navigation routes of Germany.

Free Zones in Ports.—Free zones existing in German ports on Aug. 1, 1914. shall be maintained

Germany must cede to the allies certain tugs, vessels, and facilities for navigation on all following rivers.

International Rivers.—The Elbe, the Voltava, the Oder, the Niemen, and the Danube are declared international, together with their connections.

The Danube.—The European Danube commission reassumes its pre-war powers with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Roumania. The upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission. [illegible] Rhine is placed under the central commission. Germany must give France all rights to take water to feed canals on the course of the Rhine between the two extreme points of her frontier.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal within twenty-five years.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Germany shall lease for 99 years to Czecho-Slovakia free zones in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin.

Railways.—Germany agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage; to ensure communication by rail between the allied and other states; to allow construction or improvement of such lines as are necessary.

The Kiel Canal.—Is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany.

PART XIII—Labor.—Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference; an international labor office, to be established at the seat of the League of Nations, as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and to make periodical reports.

PART XIV—Guarantees—Western Europe.—German territory west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied troops for fifteen years.

If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany certain districts will be evacuated at the end of five years, other districts at the end of ten years, and the remainder, after fifteen years.

Eastern Europe.—All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allies deem wise.

PART XV—Miscellaneous.—Germany agrees to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them, and to recognize the change of status of Upper Savoy and Gex district between France and Switzerland.

Definition of relations between France and Monaco placed on record.

Religious Missions.—The allies agree that religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue under control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Done at Versailles, the 28th day of June, 1919.

SUMMARY OF THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY

Frontiers.—The northern frontier follows the existing boundaries separating Bohemia and Moravia from Upper and Lower Austria, subject to rectifications in the regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the river Moravia.

The frontier with Italy begins at the Reschen Pass and follows the watershed of the Inn and the Drave rivers on the north and the Adige, Piave, and Tagliamento rivers on the south. This line, which runs through Brenner Pass and the peak of the Signori (Dreiherrenspitze), includes in the Italian frontiers the valley of Sachsen and the basin of Tarvis.

East of the Tarvis region the line follows the Karawanken mountains to a point southeast of Villach, then runs north to the Worthersee, the towns of Klagenfurt and Volkermarkt, [illegible] along the north of the Drave so as to leave to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier.

The disposition of the Klagenfurt basin will be determined by a plebiscite.

If the population votes for union with Austria, the southern frontier of Austria will continue along the Karawanken mountains to a point southeast of Eisenkappel, thence northeast passing east of Bleiburg, traversing the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, then rejoin the frontier already traced. The western and northwestern frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

Europe.—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and the Czecho-Slovak state as at present or as ultimately determined.

Austria renounces in favor of the allies all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her.

The Czecho-Slovak State.—Austria recognizes the independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the allies. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene State.—Austria similarly recognizes the independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles. A field commission is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved.

Roumania.—Roumania agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Russia.—Austria is to recognize the independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian empire. She is to accept the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and of all treaties or agreements concluded since November, 1917, with all governments or political groups in territory of the former Russian empire.

Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice, and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the league of nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all.

All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law.

Austria accepts all arrangements which the allies make with Turkey and Bulgaria.

Outside Europe.—Austria renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to the allies.

The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China, and Siam are identical with those of the German treaty except in the case of China.

The military clauses are reserved.

Naval.—All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines, and vessels are declared to be surrendered to the allies. All warships and submarines under construction shall be broken up. All naval arms, ammunition, and other war material shall be surrendered to the allies.

The wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision.

Air Clauses.—[illegible] may have no military or naval air forces, including [illegible], must demobilize all existing forces and must surrender [illegible] categories of aviation material.

The section [illegible] is reserved.

The financial clauses are reserved.

Economic clauses are similar to those of the German treaty.

Freedom of Transit.—The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty.

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